



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

was named from its color. So it was with gold and ruby. But golden and ruby are used as color-names with no thought of the original meaning of gold and ruby.

In these various ways color-names arise. They are always transferred terms, and, in the old color-names at least, usually come from the restricted use of various descriptive terms. As we have seen, the color denoted depends upon association, not upon any inherent meaning in the word itself.<sup>1</sup>

FRANCIS A. WOOD.

University of Chicago.

NOTES ON THE INFLECTION OF SPANISH VERBS : 1. VERBS IN *-iar* AND *-uar*; 2. VERBS IN WHICH THE LAST TWO VOWELS OF THE STEM FORM A COMBINATION OF THE TYPE STRONG + WEAK.

INFINITIVE :	NO DIPHTHONG	DIPHTHONG	
tonic forms :	{ no diphthong accent	{ diphthong retained no accent	{ diphthong dissolved accent
<i>-iar</i> :	(49 : List 1) confiar confío	(219) cambiar cambio	(27 : List 2) telegrafiar telegraffo
<i>-uar</i> :	(all except { <i>-cuar</i> <i>-guar</i> ) continuar continúo	( { <i>-cuar</i> <i>-guar</i> ) santiguar santiguo	
strong + weak :	(3 : List 3) reunir reúno	(53) reinar reino	(17 : List 4) aunar aúno

No complete classification of verbs in *-iar* and *-uar*, or of those in which the last two vowels of the stem form a combination of the type strong + weak, has hitherto been made. Verbs in *-iar* and *-uar* have been inadequately treated in several American Spanish grammars.<sup>1</sup> Verbs in which

the last two vowels of the stem form a combination of the type strong + weak have not been treated in any American Spanish grammar.

The classification of the verbs in question depends upon two considerations : diphthongization or non-diphthongization in the infinitive, and accentuation or non-accentuation in tonic forms.

The fact involved in the first of these considerations,—namely, that the combinations which normally constitute diphthongs<sup>2</sup> fail, in certain words, to constitute diphthongs,—is a matter of commonplace knowledge to Spanish grammarians.<sup>3</sup> It has been ignored, however, by all American writers of Spanish grammars.<sup>4</sup>

Statements as to diphthongization or non-diphthongization and as to accentuation or non-accentuation in certain of the verbs here in question have been made by various Spanish grammarians, notably Bello, Benot, and Cuervo. The *Diccionario de la conjugación castellana*<sup>5</sup> of Emiliano Isaza is, however, the only work in which statements as to diphthongization or non-diphthongi-

zation and as to accentuation or non-accentuation

<sup>2</sup> i. e., (1) strong + unstressed weak, (2) unstressed weak + strong, (3) unstressed weak + weak.

<sup>3</sup> See for example the *Gramática de la lengua castellana* of the Spanish Academy, edition of 1901, pp. 330 and 334.

<sup>4</sup> See for example Ford and Hills, section 4, and Ramsey, sections 4-8. In Ford and Hills, section 4, certain words (e. g., *fiar*) are given to illustrate diphthongization which are particularly cited in the *Gramática* of the Spanish Academy as words in which the combination in question does not constitute a diphthong.

<sup>5</sup> Paris, Imprenta Sudamericana : 1897.

<sup>1</sup> The above article reviews briefly some of the conclusions reached in the author's "*Color-Names and their Congeners*," Halle, Max Niemeyer, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> See for example Ford and Hills, sections 218 and 219, and Ramsey, section 1045.

are made for all of the verbs here in question. Isaza's work is entirely authoritative. It is based upon critical study of the statements of other grammarians and upon independent research into literary and colloquial usage. Isaza has thus provided all the data necessary for the proper classification of the verbs in question. The classification which follows is based entirely upon his statements.

#### VERBS IN *-iar*.

281 verbs in *-iar* are registered in the *Diccionario* of Isaza.<sup>6</sup> In 232 of these verbs the *ia* constitutes a diphthong. In 45 the *ia* does not constitute a diphthong.<sup>7</sup> In 4 the *ia* is sometimes considered as constituting and sometimes as not constituting a diphthong.<sup>8</sup>

Non-diphthongization is normal in the following cases :—

1) when the stem contains no other vowel than the *i* in question. The verbs *espiar* and *estriar* should be considered as of this type, since the *e* is merely a euphonic prefix ; also the verb *istriar*, since it is merely a variant of *estriar*. 11 verbs are of this type.<sup>9</sup>

2) when the verb is formed upon a simple stem containing no other vowel than the *i* in question. 21 verbs are of this type.<sup>10</sup>

In the 49 verbs in which the *ia* does not constitute a diphthong, the *i* is vocalic, and is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress rests upon the *i*. This position of the stress is orthographically indicated by the placing of an accent upon the *i*. The formal grammatical statement with regard to these verbs should be to the following effect :—

*All verbs in -iar in which the ia does not constitute a diphthong accent the i in tonic forms.*

In the 236 verbs in which the *ia* does constitute a diphthong, the *i* is semi-vocalic, and the vowel

before the *i* is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress should rest upon the vowel before the *i*.

In 209 of the 236 verbs the stress does thus regularly rest upon the vowel before the *i*.

In 17 of the 236 verbs, however, the stress rests upon the *i* instead of upon the vowel before the *i*,<sup>11</sup> and in 10 of the 236 verbs the stress may rest either upon the *i* or upon the vowel before the *i*.<sup>12</sup> The position of the stress upon the *i* is orthographically indicated by the placing of an accent upon it. These 27 verbs should be grouped together as constituting a single irregular class. The formal grammatical statement with regard to this irregular class should be to the following effect :—

*Some verbs in -iar in which the ia does constitute a diphthong accent the i in tonic forms.*

#### VERBS IN *-uar*.

If the *ua* is preceded by *c* or *g* it constitutes a diphthong ; otherwise it does not constitute a diphthong.

In all verbs in *-uar*, then, except those in *-cuar* and *-guar*, the *u* is vocalic, and is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress rests upon the *u*. This position of the stress is orthographically indicated by the placing of an accent upon the *u*. The formal grammatical statement with regard to these verbs should be to the following effect :—

*All verbs in -uar except those in -cuar and -guar accent the u in tonic forms.*

In verbs in *-cuar* and *-guar* the *u* is semi-vocalic, and the vowel before the *u* is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress rests upon the vowel before the *u*.

#### VERBS IN WHICH THE LAST TWO VOWELS OF THE STEM FORM A COMBINATION OF THE TYPE STRONG + WEAK.

73 such verbs are registered in the *Diccionario* of Isaza.<sup>13</sup> In 70 of these verbs the combination

<sup>6</sup> Not counting 76 which are registered as antiquated, 6 which are registered as provincial, 3 which are registered as used only in the Gypsy dialect, and one which is not registered, in the *Diccionario de la lengua castellana* of the Spanish Academy.

<sup>7</sup> See List 1, unstarred verbs.

<sup>8</sup> See List 1, starred verbs.

<sup>9</sup> See List 1, verbs followed by (1).

<sup>10</sup> See List 1, verbs followed by (2).

<sup>11</sup> See List 2, unstarred verbs.

<sup>12</sup> See List 2, starred verbs.

<sup>13</sup> Not counting 19 which are registered as antiquated and 1 which is registered as provincial, in the *Diccionario de la lengua castellana* of the Spanish Academy.

constitutes a diphthong. In 3 the combination does not constitute a diphthong.<sup>14</sup>

Non-diphthongization is normal when the combination consists of a final vowel of prefix + an initial vowel of simple stem. In 4 verbs in which the combination is of this character,<sup>15</sup> however, the combination nevertheless constitutes a diphthong.

In the 3 verbs in which the combination does not constitute a diphthong, the weak vowel is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress rests upon the weak vowel. This position of the stress is orthographically indicated by the placing of an accent upon the weak vowel. The formal grammatical statement with regard to these verbs should be to the following effect :—

*All verbs in which the last two vowels of the stem form a combination of the type strong + weak, which does not constitute a diphthong, accent the weak vowel in tonic forms.*

In the 70 verbs in which the combination does constitute a diphthong, the strong vowel is the stem vowel. In tonic forms, therefore, the stress should rest upon the strong vowel.

In 53 of the 70 verbs the stress does thus regularly rest upon the strong vowel.

In 17 of the 70 verbs, however, the stress rests upon the weak vowel instead of upon the strong vowel.<sup>16</sup> This position of the stress is orthographically indicated by the placing of an accent upon the weak vowel. These 17 verbs should be grouped together as constituting a single irregular class. The formal grammatical statement with regard to this irregular class should be to the following effect :—

*Some verbs in which the last two vowels of the stem form a diphthong of the type strong + weak accent the weak vowel in tonic forms.*

#### LISTS.

List 1. Verbs in *-iar* in which the *ia* does not constitute a diphthong :

afiliar *	descarriar	filiar *
aliarse (2)	desconfiar (2)	guiar (1)
arriar	descriarse (2)	istriar (1)

arriarse (2)	desliar (2)	liar (1)
ataviar	desvariar	miar (1)
aviar (2)	desviar (2)	paliar *
calofriarse (2)	enfriar (2)	piar (1)
calosfriarse (2)	enlejiar	porfiar (2)
cariarse *	enriar (2)	reciar (2)
ciar (1)	entreciarse (2)	resfriar (2)
confiar (2)	enviar (2)	rociar
criar (1)	espiair (1)	triar (1)
cuchichiar	estriar (1)	variar
chirriar	expiar (2)	vidriar
desafiar (2)	extraviar (2)	vigiar
desataviar	fiair (1)	zurriar
desaviar (2)		

List 2. Verbs in *-iar* in which the *ia* does constitute a diphthong, which accent the *i* in tonic forms :

acuantiar	cuantiar	gloriarse
amnistiar	empaliar *	hastiar
ampliar	enhastiar	historiar *
ansiar *	expatriarse *	inventariar *
autografiar	expoliar *	litofotografiar
auxiliar *	extasiarse *	litografiar
averiarse	foliar *	pipiar
contrariar	fotografiar	telegrafiar
cromolitografiar	fotolitografiar	vaciar *

List 3. Verbs in which the last two vowels of the stem form a combination of the type strong + weak, which does not constitute a diphthong :

entreuntar	reunir	reuntar
------------	--------	---------

List 4. Verbs in which the last two vowels of the stem form a diphthong of the type strong + weak, which accent the weak vowel in tonic forms :

airar	aupar	embaular
aislar	desainar	judaizar
arcaizar	desaislarse	maullar
atraillar	desatraillar	sainar
aullar	desembaular	traillar
aunar	embaucar	

ERNEST H. WILKINS.

Harvard University.

<sup>14</sup> See List 3.

<sup>15</sup> airar, aislar, desaislarse, aupar.

<sup>16</sup> See List 4.